APRIL 16, 1789. THE NUMBER 351.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

The following account of the life and adventures of ELIZABETH, COUNTESS DOWAGER of BRISTOL, *sometimes ſtyled* DUCHESS OF KINGSTON, *is taken from the beauties of the Magazine, &c. publiſhed the 15th of laſt September at Edinburgh.*

IN the annals of gallantry. were the events therein to be recorded of ſufficient importance to mankind, the death of the preſent object of our attention might be conſidered as entitled to particular notice. With talents of no mean ſort, with beauty which charmed every eye; and accompliſhments which captivated, even after the influence of beauty had ceaſed to exert itſelf, the lady (to whom a few lines at leaſt are due) lived a memorable example of the inefficacy of wealth or grandeur to ſecure happineſs. Many ſuppoſed facts, the offspring of invention, have been detailed concerning her. Theſe we entirely reject. If the following account is leſs copious, it is more authentic, and on ſuch a ſubject, we truſt will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the curioſity of our readers.

ELIZABETH CHUDLEIGH, as ſhe herſelf ſtrangely enough boaſted in her defence, "was born of an ancient not ignoble family; *the women diſtinguiſhed for their virtue*, the men for their valour; deſcended in an honourable and uninterrupted line for three centuries and a half. Sir John Chudleigh, the laſt of her family, loſt his life at the ſiege of Oſtend, at eighteen years of age, glorioufly preferring to die with his colours in his boſom, rather than accept of quarter from a gallant French officer who, in compaſſion to his youth, three times offered him his life for that enſign, which was ſhot through his heart."

She was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Chudleigh of Chelſea Hoſpital, and was born about the year 1726. The early part of her life was ſpent in the country, but about the year 1740 ſhe came to London. About 1743 ſhe was introduced into the family of the late Princeſs of Wales, as her maid of honour In the ſummer of 1744 ſhe contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Hervey, which began by the mere accident of an interview at Wincheſter races. He was then a boy about twenty years old, of ſmall fortune, but the younger ſon of a noble family. He was lieutenant of the Cornwall, which made part of Sir John Daver's ſquadron, then lying at Portſmouth, and deſtined for the Weſt-Indies.

At this period Miſs Chudleigh was on a viſit at Lainſton with a Mrs. Hanmer, her aunt, to Mr. Merill, a couſin. For a young perſon circumſtanced as ſhe then was, the attentions of Mr. Hervey were not unacceptable. The prudence of the aunt probably ſuggeſted that Mr Hervey might be no diſadvantageous match for her niece; he was accordingly invited to Lainſton, and carried the ladies to ſee his ſhip at Portſmouth. In Auguſt following he made a ſecond viſit, during which the marriage was contracted, celebrated, and conſummated.

The circumſtances of the parties were ſuch as rendered it impoſſible or improvident, in a degree next to impoſſible, that ſuch a marriage ſhould be celebrated ſolemnly, or publicly given out to the world. The fortune of both was inſufficient to maintain them in that ſituation to which his birth and her ambition had pretenſions. The income of her place would have failed; and the diſpleaſure of the noble family to which he belonged, rendered it impoſſible on his part to avow the connection. The conſequence was, that they agreed without heſitation to keep the marriage ſecret It was neceſſary, for that purpoſe to celebrate it with the utmoſt privicy; and accordingly no other witneſſes were preſent but ſuch as had been appriſed of the connection, and were thought neceſſary to eſtabliſh the fact, in caſe it ſhould ever be diſputed

Lainſton is a ſmall pariſh, the value of the living being about fifteen pounds a year; Mr. Merrill's the only houſe in it, and the pariſh church at the end of his garden. On the 4th of Auguſt 1744 Mr. Amis, the then rector, was appointed to be at the church alone at night. At eleven o'clock Mr. Hervey and Miſs Chudleigh went out, as if to walk in the garden, followed by Mrs Hanmer, her ſervant, Mr. Merrill, and Mr. Mountenay. which laſt carried a taper to read the ſervice by. They found Mr. Amis in the church, according to his appointment, and there the ſervice was celebrated, Mr. Mountenay holding the taper in his hat. The ceremony being performed, Mrs. Hanmer's maid was diſpatched to ſee if the coaſt was clear, and they returned into the houſe without being obſerved by any of the ſervants. The marriage was conſummated the ſame night. Mr. Hervey ſtaid two or three days longer, after which he was obliged to return to his ſhip, which had received ſailing orders.

Miſs Chudleigh went back to her ſtation of maid of honor in the family of the Princeſs Dowager. Mr. Hervey ſailed in November following for the Weſt-Indies, and remained there until Auguſt, 1746, when he ſet ſail for England. In the month of October following he landed at Dover, and reſorted to his wife, who then lived by the name of Miſs Chudleigh, in Conduit-ſtreet. She received him as her huſband, and entertained him accordingly, as far as conſiſted with their plan of keeping the marriage ſecret. In the latter end of November, in the ſame year, Mr. Hervey ſailed for the Mediterranean, and returned in the month of January 1747. and ſtaid here until May in the ſame year. Mean while ſhe continued to reſide in Conduit-ſtreet and he to viſit her as uſual, till ſome differences aroſe between them, which terminated in a downright quarrel, after which they never ſaw each other more He continued abroad till December 1747, when he returned, but no intercourſe paſſed between them afterwards.

The fruit of their intercourſe was a ſon, born at Chelſea ſome time in 1747, which afterwards died. The ſecrecy which was obſerved relative to the marriage, occaſioned this additional witneſs to be concealed with equal care; as, my Lord Thurlow obſerved on the lady's trial, that alſo made but an awkward part of the family and eſtabliſhment of a maid of honour.

Various caſes have been aſſigned for the diſcord which had ariſen between the huſband and wife. The long abſence of the one, and the gaiety of the other, had given cauſe for ſuſpicions, which could not tend much to eſtabliſh domeſtic felicity. The Duke of Hamilton has generally been ſuppoſed a favored admirer. The vivacity and indiſcretion of the lady were at leaſt equal to her beauty; and it was ſoon after the final parting, that, ſetting decency and decorum at defiance, ſhe expoſed herſelf at a maſquerade half naked, in the character of Iphigenia.

At this period however, ſhe was highly diſtinguiſhed for the graces of her perſon. Mr. Walpole, who celebrated all the beauties of the times, enumerates her in a poem under that title, in the following lines?

Exhauſted all the heav'nly train,
How many mortals yet remain,
Whoſe eyes ſhall try your pencil's art,
And in my numbers claim a part!
Our ſiſter muſes muſt deſcribe.
Chudlaigh, or name her of the tribe.

For a ſeries of years ſhe indulged in hours of diſſipation, revelling in ſcenes which, we apprehend, would not then bear the light, nor now to be deſcribed, until at length the ſilent hand of time began to exert his ſecret but ſlow influence. With the departure of youth, the ſordid paſſions took poſſeſſion of her boſom, and after twelve years abſence from her huſband, the infirm ſtate of Lord Briſtol's health ſeemed to open the proſpect of a rich ſucceſſion, and a title. It was therefore thought, in 1756, worth while, as nothing better had then offered, to be Counteſs of Briſtol, and for that purpoſe to adjuſt the proofs of her marriage.

Mr Amis, the miniſter who married them, was at Wincheſter in a declining ſtate of health. She appointed her couſin, Mr. Merrill, to meet her there on the 12th of February 1759, and by ſix in the morning ſhe arrived at the Blue Boar Inn, oppoſite Mr. Amis's houſe She ſent for his wife, and communicated her buſineſs, which was to get a certificate from Mr Amis of her marriage with Mr. Hervey. Mrs. Amis invited her to her houſe, and acquainted her huſband with the occaſion of her coming. He was ill a-bed and deſired her to come up: But nothing was done in the buſineſs of the certificate till the arrival of Mr. Merrill, who brought a ſheet of ſtamped paper to write it upon. They were ſtill at a loſs about a form, and ſent for one Spearing, an attorney. Spearing thought that the merely making a certificate, and delivering it out in the manner propoſed, was not the beſt way of eſtabliſhing the evidence which might be wanted. He therefore propoſed, that a check-book, as he called it, ſhould be bought, and the mariage to be regiſtered in the uſual form, in the preſence of the lady. Accordingly his advice was taken. the book was bought, and the marriage regiſtered. She was then in great ſpirits, thanked Mr. Amis and told him it might be one hundred thouſand pounds in her way. She ſealed up the regiſter, and left it with Mr. Amis, in charge, upon her huſband's death, to deliver it to Mr. Merrill. This happened in a few weeks, and the regiſter was delivered to his ſucceſſor. It happened however that the Earl of Briſtol recovered: And the regiſter was forgot, until it was enquired after for another purpoſe.

In a ſhort time after, the connection between her and the Duke of Kingſton was formed, if not earlier. To aſcertain the exact time is hardly material. From Lord Cheſterfield's Letters we find, in 1765, ſhe was in Germany; and his opinion of her may be learnt from the following extracts: "As for the Lady, if you ſhould be very ſharp-ſet for ſome Engliſh fleſh, ſhe has it amply in her power to ſupply you, if ſhe pleaſes." Letter 356. —"Your gueſt Miſs Chudleigh, is another problem which I cannot ſolve. She has no more wanted the waters of Carlſbadt than you did. It is to ſhow the Duke of Kingſton he cannot live without her! A dangerous experiment! which may poſſibly convince him that he can. There is a trick, no doubt, in it; but what, I neither know nor care; you did very well to ſhow her civilities, *celo ne gate jamais rien.*" Letter 357. "Is the fair, or at leaſt the fat Miſs Chudleigh with you ſtill? It muſt be confeſt that ſhe knows the arts of courts, to be ſo received at Dreſden, and ſo connived at in Leiceſter Fields" Letter 365.

(The remainder in our next.)

Meſſrs EDES,

AS Mr. Ruſſell was kind enough in his laſt Saturday's paper to give public notice of a fine yoke of oxen brought to our market laſt week, the production of the infant, but now independent Maſſachuſetts, we wiſh to let the public know their whole weight, which is as follows, viz

The hide of one weighed	125 pounds,
Tallow	230 ditto,
Beef	1470 ditto,
Total	1838 pounds.
The hide of the other weighed	120 pounds,
Tallow	230 ditto,
Beef	1398 ditto,
Total	1748 pounds.

And beg leave to ſubjoin the following lines in addition to thoſe in the Centinel of Saturday laſt.

With good proviſions and ſupplies,
Like Independent States we riſe.
Our Eagle with her graſping claws,
Will ſoon give good and wholeſome laws,
And with her head extended high,
Her enemies ſhe will defy;
And with her piercing Eagle-eyes,
She'll ſtrike a panick where ſhe flies,
And with her ſtrong and crooked bill,
She'll do ſome greater wonder ſtill,
And in her rapid courſe of flight,
Will beat the reſt clear out of ſight:
And there ſhe'll play, and ſport and ſoar
'Till time on earth ſhall be no more

A MASSACHUSETTS FARMER.

BERLIN, Jan 3.

AN expreſs arrived this morning from Warſaw, with the intelligence that Oczakow was taken by ſtorm on the 17th of laſt month. The aſſault was given in conſequence of the powder magazines of the fortreſs having been blown up by a ſhell. Six thouſand Turks are ſaid to have been killed, and three thouſand made priſoners The loſs of the Ruſſians is eſtimated at four thouſand.

WARSAW, Jan. 14.

WE learn from Berlin, that orders have been iſſued there to buy up all the corn they can in Poland. By theſe means the Poles will receive ready money for their productions, and the other powers, who may want proviſions during the war, will be prevented from procuring any in Poland

HAGUE, January 18.

IN conſequence of ſome Couriers lately arrived, we perceive extraordinary movements ſince, both in our army and navy.

The troops of many garriſons are ordered to march to the frontiers, and others to change their ſtations. It is aſſerted all theſe are on condition, that if the King of Pruſſia enters Poland, the Dutch regiments are to garniſh the frontiers of Weſtphalia, and ſome Hanoverians are to enter Holland. As to our marine, it wants much, eſpecially if the news from India be true, that Tippoo Saib meditates a blow againſt our ſettlements.

LA FLOTTE, Jan. 21.

ON the 8th inſtant an uncommon and diſaſtrous event happened here at half paſt one at noon. The rigorous froſt for ſome days preceding had frozen the ſea quite to all places of anchorage in this port, and a ſudden breeze ariſing from the South, the whole ſheet of ice, extending three leagues, gave way altogether, with a terrible craſh and carried away with it near 40 veſſels the whole of which loſt their anchors and cables. Many are ſafe, but many are miſſing ſtill.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

THE utmoft diſpatch being now neceſſary, the regency bill will paſs both houſes in a few days; immediately after which there will be a change in the adminiſtration, and a ſhort adjournment to give time to all thoſe members of Parliament, who have accepted places under the new government, to repair to their conſtituents for their re-election.

The following are ſome of the principal arrangements that will certainly take place immediatly after paſſing the regency bill

The Duke of York to be commander in chief.

Earl Fitzwilliam, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, aſſiſted by Lord Rodney and Admiral Pigott.

Mr Fox and Lord Stormont Secretaries of ſtate.

Mr Sheridan, treaſurer of the navy, with the head of the board of controul.

Lord John Cavendiſh, at laſt, has accepted the chancellor ſhip of the exchequer.

The ſeals in commiſſion.

Dr. Parr is to be the maſter of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Jan. 23. The capture of Oczakow is of the utmoſt importance to the Ruſſians, and will probably give a new turn to the war next ſpring. Bloody as the action appears to have been, the miſchief will not end there, we may expect to hear dreadful accounts from Conſtantinople, as ſoon as this defeat has reached the ears of the populace, from whom it will be impoſſible long to conceal it, and who know no crime but ill ſucceſs in their government.

Feb. 3 As the public curioſity is very much engaged at preſent with reſpect to the robe and dreſs of the Prince of Wales, when he becomes regent, it may not be improper to obſerve, that there will be no other alteration in his Royal Highneſs's appearance, than his wearing his hat in the houſe of Peers, and ſitting on the woolſack like the Lord Chancellor. His Royal Highneſs goes to the houſe in his own coach.

At Peterſburg orders have been given to every perſon to carry in their plate for coining, for which they receive government paper ſecurity for its payment.

At Riga this buſineſs has been already finiſhed.

All over the Ruſſias they are levying troops and money likewiſe.

The letters of Mr. Pitt to the Prince, and of the Prince to Mr. Pitt, having been much mentioned, we inſert them both together.

To his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

SIR,

The proceedings in Parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it neceſſary to propoſe to the houſe of commons the particular meaſures to be taken, for ſupplying the defect of the perſonal exerciſe of the royal authority during the preſent interval; and your Royal Highneſs having, ſome time ſince, ſignified your pleaſure, that any communication on this ſubject ſhould be in writing, I take the liberty of reſpectfully intreating your Royal Highneſs's permiſſion to ſubmit to your conſideration the outlines of the plan which his Majeſty's ſervant's humbly conceive (accordingly to the beſt judgment which they are able to form) to be proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

It is our humble opinion, that your Royal Highneſs ſhould be empowered to exerciſe the Royal authority, in the name and on behalf of his Majeſty, during his Majeſty's illneſs, and to do all acts which might legally be done by his Majeſty, with proviſions, nevertheleſs, that the care of his Majeſty's Royal perſon, and the management of his Majeſty's houſehold, and the direction and appointment of the officers and ſervants therein, ſhould be in the Queen, under ſuch regulations as may be thought neceſſary.—That the power to be exerciſed by your Royal Highneſs ſhould not extend to the granting the real or perſonal property of the King (except as far as relate to the renewal of leaſes) to the granting any office in reverſion, or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majeſty's pleaſure, any penſion, or any office whatever, except ſuch as muſt by law be granted for life, or during good behaviour, nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the Peerage of this realm, to any perſon, except his Majeſty's iſſue who ſhall have attained the age of twenty-one years. Theſe are the principal points which have occured to his Majeſty's Miniſters.

I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on a ſuppoſition that his Majeſty's illneſs is only temporary, and may be of no long duration, It may be difficult to fix before hand, the preciſe period for which theſe proviſions ought to laſt; but if unfortunately his Majeſty's recovery ſhould be protracted to a more diſtant period, then there is reaſon at preſent to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wiſdom of Parliament, to re-conſider theſe proviſions, whenever the circumſtances appear to call for it.

If your Royal Highneſs ſhould be pleaſed to require any further explanation on the ſubject, and ſhould condeſcend to ſignify your orders, that I ſhould have the honour of attending your Royal Highneſs for that purpoſe, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highneſs may wiſh to receive ſuch explanation, I ſhall reſpectfully wait your Royal Highneſs's commands.

I have the honour to be,
With the utmoſt deference and ſubmiſſion
Sir, your Royal Highneſs's moſt dutiful
and devoted Servant,
W. PITT.

Downing-Street, Thurſday night, Dec. 30, 1788.

An authentic copy of his Highneſs the Prince of WALES's *anſwer to Mr.* PITT's *letter.*

"The Prince of Wales learns from Mr. Pitt, that the proceedings in Parliament are now in a train which enables Mr. Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince, the outlines of the plan which his Majeſty's confidential ſervants conceive proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

"Concerning the ſteps already taken by Mr. Pitt, the Prince is ſilent—Nothing done by the two houſes of Parliament can be a proper ſubject of his animadverſion; but when previouſly to any diſcuſſion in Parliament, the outlines of a ſcheme of government are ſent for his conſideration, in which it is propoſed that he ſhall be perſonally and principally concerned, and by which the royal authority, and the public welfare, may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjuſtifiable were he to with-hold an explicit declaration of his ſentiments. This ſilence might be conſtrued into a previous approbation of a plan, the accompliſhment of which every motive of duty to his father and Sovereign, as well as of regard for the public intereſt, obliges him to conſider as injurious to both. In the ſtate of deep diſtreſs, in which the Prince, and the whole royal family, were involved by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment when government, deprived of its chief energy and ſupport, ſeemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all deſcription of good ſubjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan ſhould be offered to his conſideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any perſon, intending to repreſent the King's authority,—much leſs in the hands of his eldeſt ſon; the heir apparent of his kingdoms, and the perſon moſt bound to the maintenance of his Majeſty's juſt prerogatives and authority, as well as moſt intereſted in the happineſs, the proſperity, and the glory of the people!

"The Prince forbears to remark on ſeveral parts of the ſketch of the plan laid before him; he apprehends it muſt have been formed with ſufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of any argument of his producing an alteration of ſentiment in the projectors of it. But he truſts, with confidence, to the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament, when the whole of the ſubject, and the circumſtances connected with it, ſhall come under their deliberation.

"He obſerves therefore only generally on the heads communicated by Mr. Pitt, and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the obſervation, that he ſees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakneſs, diſorder, and inſecurity in every branch of the adminiſtration of affairs.—A project for dividing the royal family from each other; for ſeparating the court from the ſtate, and thereby diſjoining government from its natural and accuſtomed ſupport. A ſcheme diſconnecting the authority to command ſervice from the power of animating it by reward; and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of government, without the means of ſoftening them to the public, by any one act of grace, favour, or benignity

"The Prince's feelings on contemplating this plan, are alſo rendered ſtill more painful to him, by obſerving that it is not founded on any general principle, but is calculated to infuſe jealouſies and diſtruſt (wholly groundleſs he truſts) in that quarter, whoſe confidence it will ever be the firſt pride of his life to merit and obtain. With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and reſtrictions propoſed, the Prince can have but little to obſerve. No light or information is afforded him by his Majeſty's Miniſters on thoſe points. They have informed him what the powers are, which they mean to refuſe him, not why they are with-held.

"The Prince, however, holding as he does, that it is an undoubted and fundamental principle of this Conſtitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the crown are veſted there, as a truſt for the benefit of the people, and that they are ſacred only as they are neceſſary to the preſervation of that power and balance of the Conſtitution, which experience has proved to be the true ſecurity of the liberty of the ſubject, muſt be allowed to obſerve, that the plea of public utility ought to be ſtrong, manifeſt, and urgent, which calls for the extinction or ſuſpenſion of any one of thoſe eſſential rights in the ſupreme power or its repreſentative; or which can juſtify the Prince in conſenting, that in his perſon, an experiment ſhall be made to aſcertain with how ſmall a portion of the kingly power the executive government of this country may be carried on.

"The Prince has only to add, that if ſecurity for his Majeſty's re-poſſeſſing his rightful government, whenever it ſhall pleaſe providence in bounty to this country, to remove the calamity with which he is afflicted, be any part of the object of this plan, the Prince has only to be convinced, that any meaſure is neceſſary, or even conducive to that end, to be the firſt to urge it as the preliminary and permanent conſideration of any ſettlement in which he could conſent to ſhare.

"If attention to what it is preſumed muſt be his Majeſty's feelings and wiſhes on the happy day of his recovery be the object, the Prince expreſſes his firm conviction, that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his royal father, than the knowledge that the government of his ſon and repreſentative had exhibited the ſovereign power of the realm in a ſtate of degradation, of curtailed authority, and diminiſhed energy—a ſtate, hurtful in practice to the proſperity and good government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the ſociety of the monach, and the rights of his family.

"Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and perſonal property, the Prince feels himſelf compelled to remark, that it was not neceſſary for Mr. Pitt, nor yet proper to ſuggeſt to the Prince the reſtraint he propoſes againſt the Prince's granting away the King's real or perſonal property.

"The Prince does not conceive, that, during the King's life, he is by law, entitled to make any ſuch grants; and he is ſure he has never ſhown the ſmalleſt inclination to poſſeſs any ſuch power. But it remains with Mr Pitt to conſider the eventual intereſts of the royal family, and to provide a proper and natural ſecurity againſt the miſmanagement of them in others.

"The Prince has diſcharged an indiſpenſible duty in thus giving his free opinion on the plan ſubmitted to his conſideration.

"This conviction of the evils which may ariſe to the King's intereſts, to the peace and happineſs of the royal family, and to the ſafety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its preſent maimed and debilitated ſtate, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other conſideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful truſt impoſed upon him by the preſent melancholy neceſſity, (which of all the King's ſubjects he deplores the moſt) in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the houſe of Brunſwick, and the generoſity which has always diſtinguiſhed this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties, inſeparable from this moſt critical ſituation, with comfort to himſelf, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept 27.

"Chockzim has at length capitulated, entirely for want of proviſions, the Pacha being determined not to yield till he had killed his laſt three camels for the ſubſiſtence of the garriſon —The following are the articles of capitulation, which are as ſtrange as they are glorious for the Turks.

"I. The garriſon ſhall have ten days repoſe, during which the army of the beſiegers ſhall not enter the city; and ſtill leſs the caſtle

"II. Prince Cobourg ſhall daily furniſh the garriſon, during his march to Roboca Mohila, with 16 000 portions of bread, 6000 ſhares of forage, beſides ſugar, coffee and tobacco.

"III. The garriſon and inhabitants ſhall depart at the end of ten days, reckoning from the time of ſigning, which ſhall be on the 19th of September, with their wives, children, ſervants, and ſhall be eſcorted with military honors to the firſt poſt of the Turkiſh army, keeping the under-mentioned order.

"IV. They ſhall furniſh the garriſon with 1000 baggage-waggons.

"V. At the departure of the garriſon, the two armies ſhall keep at a reaſonable diſtance, that they may not impede their march.

"VI. The cannons and ammunition ſhall belong to the beſiegers.

"VII. The Auſtrian priſoners, amounting to eight, ſhall be reſtored, and the deſerters ſhall remain or go, as they like.

"VIII. The garriſon ſhall deliver ſeven hoſtages, one for the fortreſs, one for the city, one for the Ulema, two for the Topheis and Arabadgis, one for Oſman Baſſe, and one for the Kiaya, four of which ſhall go to the Emperor's army, and three to the Pruſſian army."

A horſe ſtealer, that was condemned and hanged at Chelmsford a few years ſince, confeſſed that he had been concerned in ſtealing above 2000 horſes.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

YESTERDAY the Right Honorable, the *Houſe of Commons*, of the United States of America held their firſt meeting, agreeable to the articles of the New Conſtitution, as determined upon by the Federal Convention, aſſembled at Philadelphia, and dated September 17, 1787—when the Honorable F. A. Muhlenburg, member for Pennſylvania was choſen ſpeaker, and John Beckley, Eſq; of Virginia, was choſen clerk of that Hon. Houſe.

It is expected a ſufficient number of Senators will arrive in a very few days, which will enable that moſt Honourable body to aſſemble, for the diſpatch of buſineſs

The following is an extract from Brigade Orders, of the 22d of March 1789.

"His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, as Preſident of the United States, may be expected in a few weeks, and as it is the duty, ſo the General is perſuaded, that it will be the inclination of the Brigade to receive him with every poſſible demonſtration of military reſpect and honour. The legion, and perhaps the whole brigade will be under arms upon that important occaſion, and are to prepare accordingly.

"The Hon. Mr. ADAMS, as Vice-Preſident of the United States, is alſo expected to arrive in town in a few days. He is to be received at Kingſbridge by the horſe, under the command of Captain Stakes, who are hereby put under marching orders for that purpoſe."

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

A LETTER from New York dated March 30. ſays, there are now in this city 11 ſenators and 29 repreſentatives. One member added to each houſe will make a majority in both, and theſe are hourly expected.

The two houſes will certainly be formed to-morrow or the next day."

This day the honorable Richard Henry Lee, Eſq; ſet out for New-York. The arrival of that gentleman, who is one of the federal ſenators of the commonwealth of Virginia, will enable congreſs to organize, and to declare the Preſident and Vice Preſident.

APRIL 4.

INTELLIGENCE BY THIS DAYS MAIL.

Extract of a letter from New York, April 2, 1789.

"The February packet with the January and February mails arrived laſt evening at Sandy Hook, after a paſſage of fifty days. When ſhe left Falmouth the November, December and January packets from this place had arrived, the laſt in 23 days.——

"Secretary Thompſon is to go for General Waſhington—you may expect to ſee or hear from him in the courſe of next week."

RICHMOND, April 16.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 31, 1788.

THE Portugueſe fleet ſtationed at Gibraltar to protect their trade, having returned to Liſbon the beginning of this month to refit, gave an opportunity to the Algerine corſairs to come out of the Streights, which the Portugueſe received immediate notice of, ſo that in the courſe of eight days they ſent out a freſh fleet, which ſo cloſely purſued the pirates as to force one of them on ſhore on Cape de-Gate, where ſhe was entirely loſt; the other put into Gibraltar, where ſhe is blocked up. We cannot find that in the courſe of the few days they cruized off St. Mary's, that they took any American veſſels, nor do we think there is any thing to be dreaded from them hereafter, as the Portugueſe ſquadron are not to quit this ſtation this winter."

Liſt of DELEGATES ſince our laſt

EDMUND RANDOLPH, Eſq; for Williamſburg.—MANN PAGE and MORDECAI COOK, Eſqrs. Glouceſter.—WILLIAM LANGHORNE, Jun. and THOMAS W—R, Eſqrs.

Warwick.—BURWELL BASSETT, jun. and JOHN CLOPTON, Esqrs. New-Kent.—JOHN DAWSON and JOHN WILLIS Esqrs Spotsylvania.—DENNIS DAULEY and THOMAS LAWSON, Esqrs. Princess Ann.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Kingston, Tarbert, Grenada.
Schooner Paragon, Hulett, Baltimore.
Sloop Free Endeavour, Cunningham, North Carolina.
Peggy, White, Baltimore.
Sally, Wooglom, New-York.
Chance, Parlee, ditto.
Charity, Cole, ditto.
Charles, White, ditto.
Fair Trader, Cochran, Curacoa.
Portsmouth, Walker, Madeira.
Delaware Knox, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Virginia Packet, Swail, Bourdeaux.
Louisa, Marshal, Antigua.
Sloop Susannah, Newbold, ditto.
Polly, Rickards, North Carolina.

To be Sold,

Under Execution, at York-Town, on Thursday the 30th day of this month,
UPWARDS OF TWENTY LIKELY
VIRGINIA BORN
NEGROES,

Consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS & GIRLS;
Among them some valuable HOUSE SERVANTS, *by the Sheriff of* YORK *county.*

April 10, 1789.

M'GUIRE,

CONTINUES HIS
ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Near Mr. Pleasant Younghusband's.

HE has a few leisure hours that he would appropriate to PRIVATE TUITION, and refers to those families* he attends in, for information concerning the mode he conducts this business in, and the advantages arising from, and peculiar to it

The attention he pays to those under his care is (he is of opinion) the most grateful acknowledgment he can make to his employers, and the most effectual method of convincing them how sensible he is of their favour.

PUBLIC TUITION four pounds per annum, and two dollars entrance. Attendance in private families one guinea per month, and a half guinea entrance, but he will make an abatement if there are two or more in a family.

* Dr MARTIN'S and Capt. MITCHELL'S.

RICHMOND, April 15, 1789.

HARRIS & M'RAE,

RESPECTFULLY advertise the public, that a Professor of mathematics late of Cockermouth (England), who has taught a few years with high reputation in this Commonwealth, will attend the students of that science, and consequently—*Locus est et pluribus umbris* in the Richmond Academy:

They gratefully acknowledge the indulgence of their friends, and as several classes will be immediately formed, request gentlemen disposed to favour the Academy with the tuition of their children or wards, to enter them soon as convenient; also they assure all whom it may concern that assiduously guarding their pupils against the prejudices too commonly inculcated by narrow sectarians, their utmost exertions shall be to ground them in the obvious, grand principles of virtue, and advance them in literature with the greatest consistent rapidity.

WARRANTS payable to Sheriffs for any part of the Revenue Taxes due for the year 1788.

"ANY warrants heretofore issued, or which shall hereafter issue for the salaries of the Officers of Civil Government; for the interest on the certificates granted to the Officers and Soldiers, Land and Naval, on Continental and State establishment for their arrears of pay and depreciation; for Pensions; for the contingent expences of Government; for the Continental interest of the State Loan Office debt, and of the Paper money of this State funded; to venire men and witnesses in criminal prosecutions; to apprehenders of horse-stealers; for slaves executed; for the shares in the Potowmack and James river companies; for the post at the Point of Fork, and the lunatic hospital; shall be recievable as specie in discharge of any of the taxes, which became due on the 1st day of November 1788; and the several Sheriffs and Collectors, upon the payment thereof into the treasury, shall have credit for the same accordingly. Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect the taxes to be paid to, and collected by the Clerks of the several Courts."

Extract from the act entitled "An act to amend the several laws for appropriating the public Revenue.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office,
April 1, 1789.

The Beautiful and very

HIGH BLOODED IMPORTED HORSE,
NESTOR,

STANDS at Brandon, Prince George, County, and may cover for THIRTY SHILLINGS the season, with the additional sum of half a crown to the groom; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away, and the season to end with the month of August.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

March 14, 1789.

NOTICE *to the* MEMBERS *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE standing Committee hereby remind the members of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH that the first Wednesday in May is the time appointed for the annual meeting of the Convention; and also recommend it to the several VESTRIES to make the necessary appointments of Deputies.

April 3, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held at the CAPITOL, in Richmond, the 9th day of March, 1789.

PATRICK HENRY, Plaintiff.
against
——— INNIS, widow of ROBERT INNIS, deceased, ROBERT INNIS, JAMES INNIS, & HARRY INNIS, children and Devisees of the said ROBERT INNIS, deceased, } Defendants.

THE defendant HARRY INNIS, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court; and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ———, in the county of Bedford, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the CAPITOL in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Pursuant to a Decree of James City court will be Sold on the premises at public auction, on Wednesday the 15th of next month, if fair, otherwise the next fair day.

A TRACT OF
LAND,

ON the main road near Williamsburg, lately the property of Mr. JOHN CRAWLEY, deceased, whereon he lived; too well known it is presumed to require any further discription; the quantity of land will be made known on the day of sale, twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond and approved security to the

COMMISSIONERS.

March 20, 1789.

To be hired until Christmas next.
TWO NEGROES, *viz.*
A MAN AND A WOMAN.

The man has been accustomed to attend a bake-house and carry bread round the city.—The woman can wash, iron, and is a tolerable cook. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, April 2, 1789

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the twenty first day of November 1788.

JOHN BAIRD,
PETER POYTHRESS and } Plaintiffs.
GRAY BRIGGS,
Against
PETER WILLIAMS Escheator for Prince George County, and } Defendants.
WILLIAM M'WHANN,

THE defendant William M'Whann not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith insetted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the brick church in the parish of Bristol in the county of Prince George on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH BRED HORSE
MEDLEY,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season at the Bolling-Green, at three and a half guineas to be paid at the end of the season; excellent pasturage under good fencing Mr. Hoome's greatest attention and care may be relied upon, but not liable for accidents or escapes; and those who choose additional forage for their mares, will be furnished on moderate terms.

MEDLEY was got by Gimcrack out of Arminda, own sister to Papilion, she was got by Snap out of Miss Cleveland, and is own sister to Faggergell. His sire Gimcrack was got by Cripple, a son of Lord Godolphin's Arabian, his dam by Greswood Partner, a son of old Partner got by Fig a son of the Beverly Turk; old Partner's dam was got by the Curwin Bay Bard, his grandam by old Spott, his great grandam by the chesnut white leg'd Luther Barb out of the old Vintner mare —He was bred by Lord Grosvenor, run by Sir John Ladd, and was second but to one horse in Great-Britain or Ireland, in the number of races he won in 1781; and whilst on the turf beat nine plate horses.—His stock are known to be the most elegant in the state. The season commences the 15th of March.

MALCOLM HART.

N. B. Country produce will be received at the market price either by Malcolm Hart or John Hoomes.

Louisa, February 2d, 1789.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to the Subscribers by the late GENERAL THOMAS NELSON, *will be Sold on the premises, on the 10th day of June next,*

A TRACT of LAND, known by the name of Bullfield lying on Pamunkey river, in the county of Hanover, and containing 1500 acres, six hundred of which are fine low grounds, and the high land well stocked with timber proper for plantation use. There is on the land a dwelling house, which with some repair may be made good.

Pursuant to the above recited Deed, will be sold also, at the Red House in the county of Prince William, on the 20th day of June next, a tract of LAND lying in the said county and in the county of Loudon, containing 7000 acres. This land is under a lease for the term of 14 years from the first of January, 1788, and produces a nett rent of 75000 lbs. tobacco — This tract will be sold all together, or laid off in lots, as may best suit the purchasers; one third of the purchase money must be paid on the day's of sale, and the remainder in two annual payments; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun.

At a Court held for Charles City county the 16th day of August 1788.

WILLIAM HOLT, Plaintiff.
against
SAMUEL HOLT and CHARLES COPLAND, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Samuel Holt not having entered his appearance and given security agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant Samuel Holt do appear here on the third Thursday in November next, and answer the Plaintiffs bill of complaint, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the church door of the Parish of Westover, and county aforesaid on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

(A Copy)
Teste, J. MARSTON, D. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in Richmond the 14th day of March, 1789.

JOHN BAIRD, JOHN BAIRD & Co } Plaintiffs.
against
JOHN SULLINS & WM. HOBSON } Defendants.

THE Defendant John Sullins not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their Counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——— in the county of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

POET's CORNER.

On a CAT *killed in a* DOVE HOUSE.

SWEET puſs, whom as a child I lov'd,
And as a child now mourn!
From hence, ungrateful, haſt thou rov'd,
Ah, never to return!

Nor doubts you felt, nor fears expreſt,
Though creeping to your fate;
While on fond, preſaging breaſt
Unbidden bodings ſate.

Into the dove cot ſoft and ſlow,
You ſteal your cautious way;
But o'ce an entrance found, not ſo
You ſeize your fluttering prey.

But in thy ſteps ſwift vengeance treads,
And winds thee in her ſnare:
The hunter, where toils he ſpreads,
Himſelf ſhould periſh there.

The tender d've, with curious ſcent,
Say, wherefore you purſu'd?
Nor reſted, wretched puſs, content
With nice, thy proper food?

That ever food, of life the ſpring,
Should be of life the bane!
Curſt be ſuch dainty feaſts as bring
Deſtruction in their train!

ANECDOTE

Of an ORDER from the Inquiſitors to arreſt an HORSE, and carry him to the Holy Office.

THE Rector of the Univerſity of Zaragoſa has his own officers to arreſt the ſcholars and puniſh them if they commit any crime. Among their officers, there was one called Gaudalaxara who was mighty officious and troubleſome to the collegians or ſtudents, for upon the leaſt thing in the world, he did arreſt them. The ſcholars did not love him at all, and contrived how they ſhou'd puniſh him, or to play ſome comical trick upon him. At laſt, ſome of the ſtrongeſt did agree to be at the bottom of the ſteeple of the Univerſity in the evening, and ſix of them in the bellfry, who were to let down a luſty young ſcholar, tied with a ſtrong rope, at the hearing of this word, WAR. So the ſcholars that were in the yard and at the bottom of the ſteeple, did pick a quarrel, purpoſely to bring Gaudalaxara there, and when he was already among them, arreſting one, they cried out, WAR. At which ſign, the ſix in the ſteeple let down the tied ſcholar, who taking in his arms Gaudalaxara, and being pulled up by the ſix, he carried him up almoſt twenty feet high, and let him fall down. The poor man was crying out, O Jeſus! the Devil has taken me up. The ſtudents that were at the bottom had inſtruments of muſic, and put off their cloaks to receive him in, and as he cryed, the Devil, the Devil; the Muſicians anſwered him with their inſtruments, repeating the ſame words he did pronounce himſelf, and with this, gathering together great numbers of ſcholars, they took him in the middle, continuing always the muſic and ſongs, to prevent by this, the people's taking notice of it, and every body did believe that it was only a mere ſcholaſtical diverſion: So with this melody and rejoicings they carried the troubleſome Gaudalaxara out of the gates of the city into a field called the Burnt Place, becauſe formerly the Heritics were burnt in that field.——There was a dead horſe, and opening his belly, they tied the poor officer by the hands and legs and placed him within the horſe's belly, which they ſewed, leaving the head of Gaudalaxara out under the tale of the horſe, and ſo they went back into the city. How diſmal that night was to the poor man, any body may imagine; but yet it was very ſweet to him in compariſon to what he ſuffered in the morning; for the dogs going to eat of the dead horſe's fleſh, he, for fear they ſhould eat off his head, continually cried ho! ho! Perros, i. e. dogs, and that day he found, that not only the ſcholars, but even the very dogs, were afraid of him, for the dogs did not dare to approach the dead horſe.—The labourers of the city, who are a moſt ignorant ſort of people, but very pleaſant in their ruſtic expreſſions, going out to the field by break of the day, ſaw the dogs near the horſe, and heard the voice ho! ho! Perros. They looked up, and down, and ſeeing no body, drew near the horſe, and hearing the ſame voice, frightened out of their ſenſes, went into the city again, and gave out, that a dead horſe was ſpeaking in the Burnt-field, and as they did affirm and ſwear the thing to be true, crouds of people went to ſee and hear the wonder, or as many others ſaid, the miracle of a dead horſe ſpeaking.—A public Notary was among the mob, but nobody dared to go near the horſe. This Notary went to the inquiſitors to make an affidavit of this caſe, and added, that nobody had courage enough to approach the horſe, it was proper to ſend ſome of the Fryars with holy water and ſtola to exorciſe the horſe, and find out the cauſe of his ſpeaking. But the inquiſitors, who think to command beaſts as well as reaſonable creatures, ſent ſix of their officers with ſtrict orders to carry the horſe to the holy office. The officers having an opinion that the devil muſt ſubmit to them, went, and approaching the horſe they ſaw the head under the tail, and the poor man crying out, help, take me out of this putrified grave, for God's ſake good people make haſte, for I am not the devil, nor ghoſt, nor apparition, but the real body and ſoul of Gaudalaxara, the conſtable of the Univerſity, and I do renounce in this place the office of arreſting ſcholars forever, and I do forgive them this wrong done to me, and thanks be to God and to the Virgin Pillar, who has preſerved my body from being converted into a dead horſe, that I am ſtill alive.

Theſe plain demonſtrations of the nature of the thing did not convince in the leaſt the officers of the inquiſition, who are always very ſtrict in the orders given them; ſo they took the dead horſe and carried it to the inquiſition. Never was more people ſeen in the ſtreets and windows, than on that day, beſides the croud that followed the corps, which I ſaw myſelf; the inquiſitors having notice before hand, went to the hall to receive the information from the horſe, and after they had aſked him many queſtions, the poor man puſhing up the tail with his noſe; to ſpeak, to ſee, and to be ſeen, ſtill anſwering them; the wiſe holy fathers not truſting to his information, gave orders to the officers to carry the ſpeaking horſe to the torture, which being done accordingly, as they began to turn the ropes through the horſe's belly, at the third turning of them the ſkin of the belly broke, and the real body of Gaudalaxara did appear in all his dimenſions, and by the horſe's torture ſaved his life. The poor man died three weeks after, and he forgave the ſcholars who contrived the miſchief, and an elegy was made on his death.

The Sailor's Advice on Marrying.

MY little fair one! as ſoon as you have entered on board, ſtand prepared for all kinds of weather, and in every ſhifting rudder of reaſon, carefully avoid the rocks of imprudence—Run no riſks by a prohibited commerce—Make no falſe ſignals, nor hang part of the Tyrone—Guide your veſſel without falſe colours, but mind to a hair when to traverſe or tack, to advance or to retreat, and ſkilfully ſteer from the Streights of Contention. Preſerve yourſelf ſteady, though ſyrens attempt to ſeduce you, and, by a well-balaſted head, ſecure your heart againſt the top-gallant delights of the age, which never fail to engage the freſh-water fry; and always remember to keep your rebellious paſſions under the hatches, that they may not make too frightful an exploſion, and give ſuch a ſhock to the pillars of wedlock as would quite diſcourage your lover, and cauſe him, with full-ſpread ſails, to ſtand away from the gulf of ruin and deſtruction.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 4, 1789.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this City have procured a MACHINE, which will card, with the force of a ſingle hand, from forty to fifty pounds of cotton per day. It is accompanied with every other machine, neceſſary to make the cotton into cloth of almoſt any faſcion. Theſe machines are erected here, and wait for materials only, to be carried into full effect. Three hundred pounds are ſubſcribed; but a larger ſum (probably 600l) will be neceſſary for the execution of the ſcheme, upon a ſcale even of moderate extent. It is therefore agreed, that any perſon inclined to ſubſcribe, may be received on application to Col. *James Southall*. No ſubſcriber ſhall be admitted for any ſum leſs than twenty-five pounds, and every ſuch ſum ſhall conſtitute a ſhare, and entitle the holder to one vote. One half of each ſubſcription is to be paid down in money, tobacco, public ſecurities at their value, or picked cotton. The other half will be proportionately called for.

This proſpect of eſtabliſhing manufactures, on terms thus advantageous, will, it is preſumed, attract the notice of the public; as it cannot be doubted, that proper encouragement to the plan will enable us to cloathe ourſelves and our negroes without relying on a foreign country, and the plan itſelf may be extended to the manufacture of wool. Any perſon delivering cotton at the works, ſhall receive an adequate return of cloth. The buſineſs will be conducted by ſkilful workmen, and under the ſuperintendance of a few of the moſt experienced members.

☞ A liberal price will be given for COTTON.

GRAND LODGE.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1789.

THE reſpective Lodges within this State, are requeſted to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on Tueſday the 28th of April, at the Maſon's Hall in this city,

(By the Grand Maſters command)
WILLIAM WADDILL, G. S.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the following tracts of land lying in Buckingham county, or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the Revenue tax due thereon, for the year 1787.

NICHOLAS Morris's eſtate, 400 acres—Samuel Webſter, 70—Thomas Hatcher, Goochland, 20—John Wootton, 50—George Rye, 100—Iſaac Bryant, Cumberland, 200—John Fiſher, 345—James Welch, 300—John Warner, 380—James Pemberton, 37—Joſeph Roper, 400—Thomas Reed, Cheſterfield, 200—Lewis Chaudon, 135—William Carner, 94—John Francis, 200—Griffin Garland, 1300—Binajah Thompſon, 200—William Lauders, 400—Richard North, 120—Henry Reak, 280—Mary Chamberlayne, New-Kent, 4558—ditto, 200—John Gaunoway's eſtate, 450—Wm. Barkſdale, 200—James Briant, 130—Phinehas Stewart, 223—Ann Phime, 50—John M'Elroy, 187—ditto, 130—John James, 130—Thomas Cauthon, 100—Robert Childreſs's eſtate, 40—Joſeph Benjamin, 100—John Bealch, 50—James Douglaſs, 150—George Douglaſs, 200—John Naſh, Cheſterfield, 150—Joſeph Calland, 260—Richard North, alias Hale, 1600—John Helm, 100—Alexander Lacy, 180—Guy Smith, 500—Childreſs Smith, 300—Zachariah Lauders, 50—William Peazley, dec. 300—Thomas M'Donald, 200—Jacob Scott, 133—David Tyre, 92—John Tebs, 60—John Digs, Amherſt, 300—George Dawbins, 200—Thomas Epperſon, 300—James Elam, 300—John Hardman, 187—Wm. Cooke Weahland, 200—Thomas Wright, 400—Samuel Staples, 350—David Roſs, Shore and M'Connico, 1800—Charles Wit, 99—George Coats, 114—James Arnold, 400—Edward Johnſon's eſtate, 400—John James, 130—James Thomas, 100—Wm. Scruggs, Cumberland, 174—Luke Webſter, 300—George Levoly, 50—John Arnold, 370—John Bruton, 70—John Pritchard, 234—Wm. Bumpaſs, 563—Henry Morris, 128—Blackbond Moſely, 215—Hardin Woodrough, 130—John Day, 90—John Booth, 195—James Dilford, 128—John Helm, 30—John Harris, Powhatan, 1275—Thomas Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Jeſſe Coleman, ſon of John, 80—Joſeph Coleman, 200—William Gilliam, 50—Wm. Gadberry, 1000—William Clarke, 1150—James Doland, 200—Edward Gibſon, 400—Nortly Gordon's eſtate, 400—Nehemiah Evitt, 90—William Cornet, 382—William Gates, 250—Henry Godſey, 50—William Hendley, 400—John Harrington, Albemarle, 50—Edward Harmon, 230—Connally Mullins, 268—Philip Weſt, 230—Nanny Howard, 120—James Hendun, 300—Wm. Johnſon, jun. 100—Sarah Jefferiſs, 400—Archibald Wright, 220—Benjamin More, 400—Edward Hazlewood, 270—Sarah Hazlewood, 50—Joſhua Hazlewood, 50.

☞ The ſale will begin on the 10th of May next, on the lands of Nicholas Morris, dec. and to adjourn from one tract to another, till the whole ſhall be ſold. JOHN BERNARD,
Sheriff of Buckingham.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES of HAND.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.
BILLS of LADING.
BILLS of SALE.
DEEDS of TRUST.
POWER of ATTORNEY's.
SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.